REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,308.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

Friday, the 12th July, at 3½ p.m., for Marseilles.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,202 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO VENICE.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS now run to VENICE, calling at BRINDISI and ANCONA.

The Fare to either Port is—

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 600
SECOND CLASS	,, 300

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Matthews, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 15th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL..£45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. ZAIRE, 1,200 tons, will sail for LONDON direct about 25th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE (including Table Wine, Beer, &c.) £50

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cousen, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class....Rs. 500 } Exclusive of ,, SUEZ, 1st ,, ... ,, 300 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (successors of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£30	£15		
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Winter.
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	Including Without Food.
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated

DUMLOT TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 & 10 lb. Boxes	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 lb. Boxes	,, 2 0	,, 2 4
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 4	,, 2 8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 8	,, 2 12

We have always on hand the well-known and much-appreciated KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Kousanie Mixture	,, 2 0	,, 2 4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	,, 2 2	,, 2 6

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Merchants and Agents.

11, Oak Lane Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publications of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Invoices of most splendid gilt, plated, Bronze, Ornamental and Plain, Gas Candles and Oil Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Pendants and Brackets, Gas Fitting, Compo Pipes and Joints, Wall Clocks, Brass Unions, &c., &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 18th day of July, 1872, at 12 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 25, Apollo Street, a large stock of gas, candles, and oil lamps, consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 light chandeliers with shades, globes and cut drops, hall lamps with consumers, 1 and 2 lights pendants with globes and reflectors, 1, 2 and 3 light brackets with shades, flowered globes and drops, handsome 4 light billiard lamps with chimnies and punkahs, 2, 3 and 5 lights beautiful gilt framed mirror with shades, 2 lights hall globe lamps, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light argand lamps, also a large stock of spare gas fittings, pipes and joints, consisting of brass main cocks, barrel unions and iron and brass valves with unions from ¼ to 2 inches, elbows, tees, nipples, plugs, nuts, caps, pockets, connexions, gas valves, lantern, bracket and gas cocks, bracket backs, swivels, pendants column and tops drops, screws, ceiling plate and shades, middle and ball points joints Albert, Adam porcelain and brass argand gas burners, sockets and elbows with holders, compo pipes and hooks, and sundry other gas fittings.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. AUSTRALIA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. MALTA, from Southampton, 13th June 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. AUSTRALIA, from Southampton, 6th June 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

A MAN of MIDDLE AGE, most anxious to get EMPLOYMENT and willing to do any work, having followed different occupations since in India, offers his services to any Gentleman or Firm who may require them. He understands French, German, Latin, Drawing, is a good Arithmetician, and possesses good Certificates. Address "X.Y.," Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the Estate of the late JOHN F. CLEARY, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

HENRY. W. G. LAWSON,
Executors to the Last Will and Testament of
John F. Cleary, deceased.

Bruce Lane, 10th July 1872.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 A.M., a quantity of NEW COPPER BOLTS of different sizes, in small Lots to suit the convenience of Purchasers. TERMS of SALE as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Lieut. late I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 9th July 1872.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Manufactured by
WINSOR AND NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES of the celebrated Brand of
BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO.,
London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,
Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cr ss in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

HUGH D. FISHER and CO.

Indents received for Metals of all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.'s celebrated RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles, RED LEAD, warranted, GROUND WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, assorted, COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, specially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL ; Bird's Eye Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per lbs.	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per tin	1 8	1 12
TREACHER'S "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Milo Rich" brand, per lb.	3 0	3 8
Do. do. SUN CURED "Fruits and Flowers" in foiled round sticks, 16 to the lb. box	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Histori" brand, per lb.	3 0	3 8

Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England made in a cause, "HILHOUSE against STENHOUSE and another," the Creditors (resident out of England) of THOMAS STENHOUSE, formerly of Bombay, in India, afterwards of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, but late of No. 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, and No. 58, Belsize Park Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, deceased, who died in or about the month of April 1873, are on or before the 12th day of December 1872 to send by Post prepaid to THOMAS PAYNE, a member of the Firm of PAYNE and LAYTON, of No. 47, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, the Solicitor of the defendant Mary Jane Stenhouse, the Executrix in England of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames and addresses and descriptions, and the Christian and Surnames of any partner or partners the full particulars of their Claims ; a statement of their Accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor SIR JAMES BACON at his Chambers, situated No. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on FRIDAY, the Twentieth day of November 1872 at 11 o'clock at Noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the Claims—Dated this 17th day of June 1872.

JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN,
Chief Clerk.

PAINE and LAYTON,
47, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the Celebrated Distilleries of the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled, pure, soft and delicate) per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

Ezshaw's, Hennessey's, Martell's & Monnier's brands.

LONDON AND HOLLAND GINS ;
Superior Jamaica Rum ;
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEYS ;
Choice Liqueurs and Cremes.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto	£1,412,466

Under ate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, the GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW at Mahim, with the Garden attached to it. Apply to

W. RAMSAY, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th July 1872.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late PRINCE GRANT, Saddler and Harness Maker, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 31st instant, after which date all Outstandings will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

CHARLES LAKE, } Executors to the Will of the
SAMUEL HODGERT, } late Prince Grant.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or indebted to the ESTATE of the late Major H. A. BERRY, Paymaster 2nd Cameronians, are requested to communicate with Captain BEERS, 2nd Cameronians, Fyzabad, within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

W. BEERS, Captain, 26th Cameronians,
Member of Adjustment Committee.

Fyzabad, 1st July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Profits divided on the mutual principle between the Insurers and the Shareholders.

POLICIES issued on CARGO, SPECIE, &c., by Steam and Sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and Indian Ports.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th July 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.

SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms. Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lucknow, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand."

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow as follows :—

Of 3 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	..	Rs. 100	0 0
4	,,	,,	,,	,, 125	0 0
6	,,	,,	,,	,, 150	0 0
8	,,	,,	,,	,, 175	0 0
10	,,	,,	,,	,, 200	0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
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British India Steam Navigation Company.
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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Wester India.
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North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co, and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wynan & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Gotacamund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria	J. D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

CALL special attention to their new and well-selected STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR ASQUITH & CO.

	Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Dozen. Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Wove Flannel do. do.	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, neat striped patterns	67 0	75 0
French Printed, with Collars attached	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a strong Shirt for Mofussil Wear	22 8	25 8
Longcloth do. do.	32 8	28 0
Best White Shirts, Linen Fronts, &c.	28 0	31 0
Dress Shirts, from each	7 8	8 0

A large supply of the above always in Stock. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent on application.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours	,,	12 8	13 8
,, Neat Stripes	,,	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes	,,	16 8	18 8
,, Balbriggan	,,	18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread	,,	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks	,,	16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours	,,	16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours	,,	18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers { Fine Ribbed for Sportsmen / Stout	per pair	4 12	5 8
	,,	5 0	6 8
Bathing Drawers { Best quality	per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino	half doz.	19 0	21 0
BANIANS { Super	,,	24 0	27 0
BANIANS { Silk and Merino	,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

FELT HATS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE NEWEST SHAPES JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Isis, Blenheim, Napier, Cambridge, Soft Crowns, each	6 8	7 8
Worthing, Egerton, Isis, Cork and Merino, Hard Crowns, each	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

TAILORING and OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 8
Anzola Trousers from per pair	11 0	12 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.
BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the LT. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street Bombay.
Anjyll House Simla.
East Street Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from the last MAIL :—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Birrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Guard Chains, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Octagon Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Colaba shares at increased rates. Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	215
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	284	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	116
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 6th JULY 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	32,167	0	0
Merchandize	25,700	0	0
Earth Trains	.....	0	0
Electric Telegraph	354	0	0
Total Rs.	61,221	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1871.

Open 325½ Miles.

Coaching	30,084	0	0
Merchandize	20,478	0	0
Earth Trains	.....	0	0
Electric Telegraph	428	0	0
Total Rs.	50,990	0	0
Increase	10,231	0	0

CALCUTTA.—6TH JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., a good amount at Rs. 101-2 to 101-4.

4½ per cents., of 1872, at Rs. 103-12, and 103-14, and small amounts at Rs. 104 to 104-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,465.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 113.

Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 200.

Punjab Bank shares, a small lot, at Rs. 95.

United Bank of India shares, at Rs. 86.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH JULY.

London:—Cotton, Cases, Seeds ..... No ship.

Liverpool:—Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 2s. 6d. Wooden Ships ..... £2 0s. 0d. Myrabolns & Coir bills £1 17s. 6d. Seeds ..... £1 0s. 0d.

Havre ...—Cotton, Coffee ..... No ship

Overland...Steamers ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. 9d.

China ...—Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal

Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 4 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 17 and Calcutta Por charges.

Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Marian Moore	Dickinson	Newcastle, March 6.
10	Ægeon (s)	Hall	London, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Panic	Clarke	Madras.
	Paola Revello	Revello	Coconada.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Khurasan, Brown, to Bassein.

Ship Royal George, Hamilton, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Australia, to China, &c.

Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Tivoli, to Kurrachee.

Barque Futtay Sallam, to Madras Coast and Calcutta.

HOOGHLY.

July ARRIVALS.

6 Pearl of India ..... Johnston ..... Liverpool, March 17.
Nagpore ..... Morris ..... Liverpool, March 27.
Glenroy ..... Bullock ..... Muscat, June 5.
Iron King ..... Cunningham ..... London.
King Harold ..... McNab ..... Negapatam, June 15.
Runnymede ..... Fenn ..... Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Coldstream ..... Durface ..... —, Feb. 28.
Singapore ..... Mitchell ..... Hongkong, June 15.

July DEPARTURES.

6 Earl of Lonsdale (s) ....
Schah Jehan ....
Cambay ....

MADRAS.

July ARRIVALS.

6 Antiper .... Pondicherry
Pengrim (s) .... Calcutta.
Arabia (s) .... Rangoon.

July DEPARTURES.

6 Sunbeam .... London.
Red Gauntlet (s) .... Calcutta.
Ellen .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 25 Deccan, s.s., Soames, from Shanghai.
25 Prince Hendrick, s.s., Hendrick, from Amsterdam, Dutch.
26 Surat, s.s., Baker, from Calcutta.
26 City of Poonah, s.s., McNeill, from Calcutta.
26 Simla, s.s., Hector, from Suez, with mail.
26 Sunda, s.s., Fentiman, from Macao.
26 Noumea, ship, Robertson, from Birkenhead.
26 Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, from Suez, with mail.
26 Surrey, s.s., Reed, from Cork.
27 Conrad, s.s., Oart, from Batavia, passed.
27 Peiho (M. M.) s.s. Meleizan, from China, with mail.
27 Trafalgar, s.s., Watson, from London.
27 Azal, s.s., Oxley, from London, passed.
28 Leith, s.s., Barneson, from Akyab.
28 Malacca, s.s., Gaby, from Foochow.
28 Kwangtung, H. M. s.s., Elton, from Mussowa.
28 Buonoventura, s.s., Echivarria, from Liverpool, Spanish.
28 Scandaria, s.s., Carroll, from Bombay.
29 Killarney, s.s., O'Neill, from Rangoon.
30 Mary, s.s., H. Lawson, from Rangoon.

July 1 Stamford, s.s., North, from Newcastle.
1 Peshawur, s.s., White, from Bombay, with mail.
1 Edward Barrow, ship, Putnam, from Cardiff.
2 Surprise, s.s., T. Shaw, from Suez, passed.
2 Erl King, s.s., Berryman, from Hankow.
3 Parsense, s.s., Hellyer, from Akyab.
3 Asia, s.s., Collum, from Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

June 26 Emblehope, s.s., J. Joss, to London.
26 Deccan, s.s., Saomes, to London.
26 Surat, s.s., Baker, to Southampton.
27 Simla, s.s., Hector, to Bombay.
27 Sunda, s.s., Fentiman, to London.
27 Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, to Calcutta.
28 Surrey, s.s., Reed, to Liverpool.
28 Peiho, (M. M.) s.s., Meleizan, to Marseilles.
27 Trafalgar, s.s., Watson, to Penang.
28 Malacca, s.s., Gaby, to London.
29 Leith, s.s., Barneson, to Malta.
30 Karikal, ship, Burosan, to Buziypat'am.
29 Scandaria, s.s., Carroll, to Liverpool.
29 Buonoventura, s.s., Echivarria, to Mani'a.
30 Prince Hendrick, s.s., Hendrick, to Battavia.
30 Killarney, s.s., O'Neill, to Liverpool.

July 1 City of Poonah, s.s., McNeill, to London
1 Mary, s.s., Lawson, to Gibralta.
1 Peshawur, s.s., White, to Suez.
2 Stamford, s.s., North, to Bussorah.
2 Erl King, s.s., Berryman, to London.
2 Hero, ship, Rawls, to Madras.
2 Tertia, s.s., Wrang, to Rangoon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

June 17 Queen of Beauty, ship, J. Moulton, from Newcastle.
19 Empire of Peace, ship, Williamson, from Liverpool.
21 Magna Charta, ship, Everett, from Cardiff.
23 Garibaldi, ship, Sandberg, from Shields.
28 Noumea, ship, Robertson, from Birkenhead.
28 Kwangtung, H. M., s.s., Elton, from Mussowa.

July 1 Edward Barrow, ship, Putnam, from Cardiff.
3 Parsense, s.s., Hellyar, from Akyab.
3 Asia, s.s., Collum, from Akyab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Derby (s), 9 cases iron chests, Cursonjee Somchund:
Haidee, 50 cases Portwine, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 9 cases candles, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosain; 10 cases candles, The London Asiatic and American Company; 45 kegs iron nails, Moeyabhoy Moosabhoy; 4 cases glassware, W. Cooper; 3 cases medicine, Horjee Mooljee; 8 bales silk, David Sassoon & Co.; 3 cases envelopes and note papers, A. H. Abdoolally; 21 cases papers, H. Clason & Co.; 50 cases papers, Valkert Brothers.
Khorasan, 10 bales papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co.
Xantho (s), 2 barrels beer, Pestonjee Rustomjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Ada (s), 6 bales papers, S. S. Narielwala.
Simla (s), 2 cases umbrellas, T. Fuckeer Momed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 87 bales hemp, Munchershaw Hormusjee; 150 bales cotton, King & Co.: 35 bales coir yarn, Goculdass Canjee.
Morning Light, 27 bales cotton, Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy, 3,200 bundles coir yarn, Bhicajee Pestonjee.
Livorno (s), 287 bales cotton, Peel Cassel & Co.; 2 bales wool, Teeruttidas Lilladhur; 2 bales wool, Ruttonsey Nursey; 42 bales cotton, Rampurtab Loyo; 199 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 28 bales wool, Luckmedas Vulubdass.
Atalanta (s), 50 bales cotton, Narrunjee Bhimjee.
Sumatra (s), 6 cases silk, Burromas, Finlay Scott and Co.
Derby (s), 50 tons old iron, Ruttonjee Sorabjee and Co.; 224 cwt. horns, Moledeena Veerjee; 100 tons old iron, Framjee Sands and Co.; 2,900 dhols coir yarn, Geerdhurdass Dewjee.
Simla (s), 50 bales wool, Goolamhusson and Co.; 12 bundles hides Rurabally Alibuza.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 143 pieces E teeth, Jamshedjee Peerbhoy; 30 chests M. opium, Volkart Brothers, 130 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Assur; 10 bales hides, Shariff Salimahomed and Co.; 6 bundles E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee.
Cospatrick, 50 tons iron, W. Nicol and Co.
Simla (s), 11 cases cardamoms, Talub Arabee; 13 bales skins, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Galatea (s), 3 bags dry leaves, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Galatea (s), 10 bundles silk, Wooeman Voydina.

FOR SPAIN.

Sumatra (s), 27 slabs tin, M. M. Monroe.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia (s), 182 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests M. opium, Ramdass Khimjee; 10 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 31 chests M. opium, N. J. Abraham; 61 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 307 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 38 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 33 chests M. opium, S. Dowlutram; 2 chests M. opium Hunmutram Hurdewdass; 12 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 15 chests M. opium, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co.; 5½ chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunsamdass; 15 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 3 chest M. opium, Ganeshlall Sobahagmull; 9½ chests M. opium, Hunmutram Hurdewdass; 18 chests M. opium S. E. Sassoon.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The Grey Goods Market very quiet, and almost no business doing. The prices show no change, and the business of the day has been on a most trifling scale. The following are our daily quotations:—

			Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 7 lbs.	5 15	to 5 0
,, ,,	,,	,, 8½ lbs.	5 11	5 12
,, ,,	45 ,,	,, 8 lbs.	5 12	5 14
,, Maddapollams	32 ,,	24 ,, 3 lbs.	2 4½	...
,, Cambries	50 ,,	24 ,, 5½ lbs.	3 13½	...
,, Jacconets	40 ,,	20 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 3½	...
,, ,,	45 ,,	20 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 8	...

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

				Rs. A.P.
300 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6½ lbs.	4 11 6
500 ,, ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	5 0 0
300 ,, ,,	,,	50 ,,	39 ,, 10 lbs.	7 4 0
3,000 pairs White Dhoties		50 ,,	11 ,,	2 2 6

COTTON.

The Market has been very dull to-day, and prices drooping. No purchases of importance have come to our notice. ‡

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Yellow	No. 40	As. 14½
900 ,, ,,	No. 50	,, 16
300 ,, ,,	No. 60	,, 16½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—10TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th July, 7-33 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th July, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 48 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 9th July, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 58 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th July, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 10th July, 3-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 10th July, 5-25 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	9 51	0 13
,, Galle	2 31	1 36
,, Kurrachee	1 5	0 10
,, Madras	9 25	0 19

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 10th July, 2-40 P.M.: via Turkey, 9th July, 5-10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 9th July, 11 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 10th July, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·69, rainfa'l 4 inches 41 cents.

VINGORLA, 10th July, 10-36 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 95 cents.

CANNANORE, 10th July, 9-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·960, rainfall 4 inches 52 cents.

TUTICORIN, 10th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south-west, thermometer 93, barometer 29·805.

MANGALORE, 10th July, 1-55 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inch 90 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 10.

Codrington, Captain, Staff, from furlough, from Europe.
Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Fowlett, Lieutenant, Royal (Madras) Artillery, on leave, from Ellichpoor.
Beale, Brigade-General, Brizade Staff, on duty, from Aden.
Gordon Lieutenant, 98th Light Infantry, on duty, from Poona.
Dougall, Surgeon, Medical Department (Madras), from furlough, from Europe.
Fraser, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Benares.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 10.

Lyster, Lieutenant, 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Surat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for three months, under sec. 18, chap. VI. of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. F. B. Peacock, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 16th inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

The services of Capt. F. Fitzroy, R.E., Revenue Settlement Officer in British Burmah, are rep'aced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr. J. S. Gamble, Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, is transferred from Burmah to Bengal.

Captain J. Murray, Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the N. W. Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest Department.

Mr. F. O. Le Marchand, Offg. Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Capt. Murray.

Mr. Le Marchand will continue to be employed in the Punjab.

Mr. E. A. Down, Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests in Oudh, is promoted to officiate as an Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. Le Marchand, and is posted to the N. W. Provinces.

Mr. A. Stewart, Offg. Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment and will remain attached to that province.

The above will have effect from the date of this order.

Mr. William Henry Patterson, Surveyor, 1st grade, is appointed to the temporary charge of the 1st Div., Lower Provinces Revenue Survey, with effect from the 24th April last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. H. C. G. Lasaalle, Asst. Commr., Ajmere, is granted one month's subsidiary leave of absence to enable him to reach the port of embarkation on furlough to Europe.

Lt. D. Robertson, Mad. S. C., Asst. Commr., 3rd class, Central Provinces, to officiate as Asst. Commr. in Ajmere, vice Capt. J. H. C. G. Lasaalle, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Notification No. 261 G., dated 10th May, is cancelled.

Capt. A. R. T. McRae, Genl. List, Infy., Bombay Army, to be Offg. Wing Subn. in the Meywar Bheel Corps during the time Lt Nixon officiates as Adjutant.

Mr. R. Bower, Dist. Supt. of Police, Ajmere, has been granted by the Chief Commr. one month's privilege leave from the 20th July, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Inspr. Bishen Suroop will perform the executive duties of the Police Office during Mr. Bower's absence.

Capt. W. J. W. Muir, Offg. Political Agent, Harautee and Tonk, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 14th inst, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Capt. A. W. Roberts, Asst. to the Agent, Govr. Genl, in Rajpootana, will officiate for Capt. Muir during his absence.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The G. G. O. No. 495, dated 3rd May 1872, granting furlough in India on private affairs for six months, under Rule XVII. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, to Capt. W. G. Murray, of the Ben. S. C., Dy. Supt., Topographical Survey in India, Asst Surveyor Genl., is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer of the Medl. Dept., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surg. Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to H. M.'s approval:

Surgeon William Burns Beatson, M. D., —30th June 1872.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Qr. Mr. Genl.'s Department.

Col. T. Wright, C.B., Dy. Adjt. Genl., to officiate as Qr. Mr. Genl., vice Col. P. S. Lumsden, C.B., whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The furlough in India on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1796, granted to Capt. (Bt. Major) F. A. Buckley, of the late 37th Regt. of N. I., in G. G. O. No. 1084 of the 19th Nov. 1868, and extended in G. G. O. No. 616 of the 21st July 1871, is further extended to the 1st Dec. 1873 on the same account without pay.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent, 2nd Infantry.

Lt. J. T. Cummins, Wing Subn. and Offg. Adjt. to be Adjt., vice Major C. J. Smith, who vacates the appointment on promotion to the substantive rank of Field Officer.

Lt. W. G. C. Johnstone, Offg. Wing Subn., 4th Infy., to be Wing Subn., vice Lt. Cummins.

The following temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commst. Department:—

Capt. J. B. Smith, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, having returned from furlough to Europe, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl. 2nd class, from 22nd Dec 1871, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

Lt.-Col. W. Briggs, Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, with effect from 19th Feb. 1872, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major J. Graham, Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl, 1st class, or until further orders.

Capt. O. M. Graham, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, having returned from furlough to Europe, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, with effect from 1st March 1872, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

Lt.-Col. M. J. Brander, Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class; Major A. Mackenzie, Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, to officiate as Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class; Col. H. Mills, Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class; and Major R. S. Graves, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, on return from furlough, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class; from 12th March 1872, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major H. B. Chalmers, Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lt.-Col. J. S. Ogilvie, Dy. Asst. Commsy Genl., 1st class, to officiate as Asst. Commsy Genl., 2nd class; Col. A. Macqueen Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class; Major J. B. Cox, Sub-Assistant Commsy. Genl., 1st class, to officiate as Dy. Asst Commsy. Genl., 2nd class; and Lt. T. F. Hobday, Sub-Asst Commsy. Genl, 3rd class, and Offg. Sub-Asst. Commsy Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class; from 13th March 1872, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt.-Col. J. Keer, Asst Commsy. Genl., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lt.-Col. W. C. R. Mylne, Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class; Lt.-Col. S. Chalmers, Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, to officiate as Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class; Lt. Col. J. S. Dunbar, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, and Offg. Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class; Capt. W. G. Smith, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class; Capt. S. A. F. Judge, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 3rd class, and Offg. Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class; and Lt. L. W. Christopher, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 3rd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class; from 28th March 1872, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt.-Col. A. D. Dickens, C.B., Asst. Commsy. Genl, 1st class, or until further orders.

Capt. O. M. Graham, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, and Offg. Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class; Capt. H. D. E. W. Chester, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class; and Lt. C. E. Hallett, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl, 3rd class, and Offg. Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class; from 25th March 1872, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt.-Col. H. H. Wroughton, Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, and Actg. Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, or until further order.

Lt. J. R. Burton-Bennett, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 3rd class, and Offg. Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, from 1st April 1872, and Lt G. L. Eliot, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 3rd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst. Commsy. General, 2nd class, from 15th April 1872, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. A. R. Badcock, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl, 1st class, or until further orders.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 637 of the 14th June 1872.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. (Bt. Major) W. S. Trevor, V.C., of the R. E., Supg. Engr., 2nd grade, P. W. D., arrived at Bombay on the 26th April 1872. (Date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 1st May 1870.)

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col., is promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th Jan. 1861, clause 2, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lt.-Col. Howden Trapaud Briggs, Bom. S. C., 2nd July 1872.

The following Order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Confirming the station order issued by the Officer Comg. at Bolarum, dated the 12th June 1872, granting Qr. Mr. J. Statley, of No. 2 Bat., Hyderabad Contingent, twelve months' leave of absence on emergent medical certificate to visit Masulipatam.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Ens. (now Lt.) Philip Edward Anderson, of the 109th Foot, 1st Wing Subn., 25th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., 29th May 1871

Ens. (now Lt.) P. E. Anderson, of the 109th Foot, 1st Wing Subn., 25th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., admitted to the Ben. S. C., in G. G. O. No. 714 of this date, will rank as Lt. in that corps under the operation of para. 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 29th May 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. S. Smith, is appointed temporarily to the P. W. Dept. as a Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway.

Mr. J. E. Myers is appointed to the P. W. Dept., as a Sub-Engr., 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to Hyderabad.

Mr. C. Hyne is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

The services of Lt. M. S. Bell, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Department.

The leave for three months on private affairs granted to Mr. J. Sheldon, Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, Rajpootana, in P. W. D. Notifica. No. 52, dated 25th Jan. 1872, is cancelled.

Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is promoted to Asst. Engr., 1st grade, and transferred to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. Joseph Kirby is appointed temporarily to the P. W. D. as a Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Nizam's (State) Railway.

Major Æ. Perkins, R.E., Offg. Supg. Engr. Mily. Works, assumed charge of the 7th Circle on 1st April last.

Capt. W. B. Holmes R.E., Ex. Engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of the 2nd Rawul Pindee Div., 8th Circle Mily Works, on the 21st May.

Mr. A. Ricketts, Asst. Engr., 3rd grade, joined the Rawul Pindee Div., 8th Circle Mily. Works, on the 8th ult., forenoon.

Mr. F. H. Ashbumer, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, joined the Ranee-khet Div., 7th Circle Mily. Works, on the afternoon of the 11th May last.

Lt. T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is attached for duty to the office of the Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, with effect from 31st Jan. last.

Lt.-Col. A. Francis, Mad. S. C., Ex. Engr., 1st grade, on return from furlough, is transferred from Central India to the Central Provinces.

Lt. H. S. F. Haynes, R. E., Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Indus (State) Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 14 Feb. last.

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THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ROWLAND—July 2nd, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. F. Rowland, of a daughter.

WALLER—July 4th, at Sawunt Waree, the wife of Captain Waller, V. C., Assistant Political Superintendent, of a son.

DEATH.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having permitted the remains of Master THOMAS DESOUZA, the eldest son of the late Mr. Manoel Edward DeSouza, one of the chief benefactors of the Church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria at Mazagon, to be buried in the said Church, the interment will take place this morning at 9 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FORBES—July 4th, at Kishnaghur, the wife of Major Henry T. Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—JOHNSTON—July 4th, at Ootacamund, by the Reverend G. Fryfe, the Reverend Richard Brown, of Negapatam, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Wm. Johnston, Captain 20th M. N. I.

DEATHS.

NAILER—July 7th, at Vepery, Madras, Mr. Jesse R. Nailer, aged 49 years and seven months.

TAYLER—June 29th, at Bangalore, Charles Frederick Ricketts Tayler, infant son of Captain J. C. Tayler, Royal Artillery.

YOUNG—July 5th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain H. G. Young, Royal Artillery.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1872.

THE next cold season will see the assembly of a large body of troops in Bengal for the purpose of manœuvring and drilling together and learning field duties. Each arm of the Service will be represented, and the military talent of India will be collected, with the view of considering and practically testing the latest improvements in war science. The study of the art of war is not what it was formerly. The system taught by Frederick the Great is certainly yet in a large measure the groundwork of all military teaching, and we still retain many of the fundamental rules which that great master of strategic combinations bequeathed to us. But, while this is the case, the offensive and defensive elements of war have changed. We have guns and rifles of a class and power which Frederick the Great never dreamt of, and which Wellington and Napoleon never believed could be constructed. We now transport our troops with great facility, and we drill, clothe, feed, and tent them on principles which Jomini and the learned generals of his day had no knowledge or even a distant conception of. Every month and year furnishes the military student with the details of novel inventions, and the English officer must keep pace with the quick step of military increased education, and possess a knowledge of the last patents in the destructive engines of war. Theoretical teaching is valuable, as it aids the practical acquirement of mechanical and professional art and efficiency in a soldier. But all the books ever written upon military operations are comparatively worthless, unless you can "adapt the principles to practice." Hence the great necessity in times of peace of practising mimic warfare. The celebrated men who became adepts in war science in former days, such as the Archduke Charles, Bulow, Tempelhoff, and several others, learned how to handle great masses of armed men from an experience gained upon the field of battle. Campaigns then lasted for long periods, and were of constant occurrence. Now war occasionally breaks out, but it becomes a mere bloody duel although it more speedily ends. The result is that many of our officers never get a chance of satisfying their ambition, or of learning the hard problems taught and solved upon actual military service. To instruct officers and men, and to keep them in a condition of efficiency, camps of exercise have for some years past been organized in England, and more recently in India. On the Continent, and especially in Germany, these camps have been formed for the past 30 years.

But only those officers whose regiments take part in these gatherings, and a few, a very few, of such officers as can be spared from their regiments to witness the operations, ever benefit by these operations. No full and detailed official record of the manœuvres, novel improvements, and proceedings is promulgated for the special instruction of the officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file of those corps which do not attend, and thus, after a lavish expenditure, the benefits are not as widely bestowed as they might be. It is true that enterprising editors of newspapers occasionally send a special correspondent to report upon these camps, and the

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a taxpayer but otherwise impartial observer of the Carwar-Dharwar controversy, not being in business, I venture to address a few lines to other impartial taxpayers.

Mr. M'Ilwraith's able advocacy does not satisfy me—my pocket is safer. He talks too glibly of making up the deficiency on the working expenses; he accepts it as a fact that there will be a deficiency, and shows how this deficiency is to be met.

First, increased land revenue, which the cultivators would gladly submit to, if they were provided with the means of despatching their produce to market.

The cultivators, gladly or otherwise, are to have their assessment raised 50 per cent from next year, at least Col. Anderson says he means to get that from the district—railway or no railway. If he takes the other lac and a half which he says the introduction of the railway will entitle him to, I suspect the gladness will have gone out of the land, and the other lac and a half will hardly restore it.

Moreover, the cultivator, rightly or wrongly, has got it into his head that he and his bullock cart earn nothing by stopping at home, and thinks it pays him to carry cotton to the coast at Compta and bring back salt or other supplies to the Dharwar district. Mr. M'Ilwraith says it will gladden his heart to pay an increased assessment, and to have this little source of income taken away from him. I don't follow this argument. As a taxpayer I object to the disposal of any portion of the general revenues of the country, the mainstay of which is the land revenue, for local purposes, such as this railway. Whatever increase can be obtained from the land should be devoted to reduction of taxes, to which I already contribute, not to paying deficiencies of projects which in the beginning are not based on sound commercial principles.

It is an entirely new theory this capability of the land to bear extra assessment on the strength of a railway being built in its neighbourhood. I am quite certain it has never been even broached, much less acted upon, in the revision of settlements along the lines of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railway.

What would be said if the Directors of these Railways demanded a share of the land revenue in consequence of the increased assessment of land in their neighbourhood.

It really is the same thing. Mr. M'Ilwraith proposes to meet the acknowledged deficiency on the State Railway in this way, and with this precedent. I have no doubt the managers of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railway, if they succeeded in their demands, could show a very handsome dividend.

I am not for a moment asserting that the construction of a railway would not increase the material wealth of the country. I merely assert the advantages are so indefinite that they cannot be admitted in to the calculation of assessment, and I object on principle to any portion of the proceeds of the land revenue or income tax being devoted to such purposes as Mr. M'Ilwraith proposes to put them to.

I cannot see my way to the repression of smuggling salt. Should however this arise from my stupidity I can only say the general contentment of the Dharwar cultivator will not be improved by the position. Smuggling means cheap salt, it is perfectly indefensible, yet the cultivator won't see it—he believes in cheapness, not in theories.

I always understood the income tax was unpopular. Mr. M'Ilwraith seems to look upon an increase of it as another cause of gladness to the inhabitant of the Southern Mahratta Country.

As to the increase of duties on imported goods, always supposing there is an increase, and you can find a market for them, which with such a scanty population is highly problematical, I imagine the whole of the increase, and a great deal more too, will be absorbed in paying the interest on that odd £100,000 which it is proposed to throw into the port of Carwar. I shall be very much astonished if several other thousands are not thrown after it, and should such a thing happen, as some people seem to think is more than probable, as a failure of the railway to draw the traffic of the country to Carwar, I am quite certain I shall have to contribute to the port dues as long as I am in the position of a taxpayer.

Mr. M'Ilwraith has been good enough to enlighten the public as to the period which it takes to cultivate American cotton. He has omitted to mention that the Dharwar ryot does not finish his picking until the middle of April, and has not time to clean the whole crop even with the aid of saw gins before the monsoons set in. I don't see that the railway will alter this state of affairs. I have been given to understand Russia is the great purchaser of the famous sawginned cotton, and consequently I imagined the Lancashire mills had not much interest in the matter.

As I am not in business I may have been misinformed, anyhow I have no doubt some of my mercantile friends can set me right if I am in error. I only address you as the taxpayer who Mr. M'Ilwraith asserts has no interest in the matter. From one cause or another as many new taxes have been introduced during the past few years, that I dread any thing like a basis for further demands.

AN ALARMED YET IMPARTIAL TAXPAYER.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have long and often 'thought over' the matter of pigeon shooting, and have now done so again in the way suggested by "Gaffer." I come to a different conclusion from him. None of his moving incidents—capture, confinement, and wounding or death—convince me that pigeon shooting is worse than other sport. On the other hand, the pigeon is the best flyer of all birds we shoot, and we give give a rise of 21 to 30 yards; that is far greater than the average distance allowed to any other birds except perhaps grouse when wild. The philanthropic "Gaffer" says we can find plenty to do with our guns and rifles—rifle shooting I admit we can find, but what else to do with our guns at this gloomy season I know not. I assert that pigeon shooting is not more cruel than other sports, and that it affords interest and healthy amusement to many with far less loss of life than would attend an equally exciting and amusing day at snipe or quail. "Gaffer's" argument if good at all will interfere with a great deal of sport beside.

COLUMBICIDE.

OUR ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The way in which the Bombay Municipality carries on works of metalling some of the roads is simply nothing but a farce. The roads from the Fort Police office to Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, close to Dr. Batherjee's house, and thence to roads leading to Rampart Row, have undergone a most incomplete system of metalling; where metalling is needed they are quite neglected, and a portion here and there in the middle of the roads is metalled, and the sides which are full of small gaps and filth are left unnoticed. It is, I believe, more than about four years since the whole of these streets were metalled, and I do not see any reason why like all the other public roads they are not properly metalled and moorum put on them. Surely these few lines will attract the attention of our energetic acting Municipal Commissioner, who, I have no doubt, will take immediate steps to remedy the evil complained of by a

DAILY PEDESTRIAN.

THE CHURCH GATE STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will remember that about a month ago, when we had the first burst of the monsoon, a correspondent requested you to bring to the notice of the B. B. and C. I. Railway officials the great inconvenience that passengers were put to when awaiting the arrival of the 5-20 P.M. train at the Church Gate Station by getting themselves entirely wet through by the slightest shower of rain.

I beg also, Sir, to inform you that a similar case happened to me last Saturday when travelling by the 2 P.M. train from that station. I had to wait for the arrival of the train for a full quarter of an hour, but suddenly a strong shower of rain burst down, drenching me entirely. Cases of this nature are sometimes very annoying, and I would request you, Sir, to be good enough to insert this letter in your early issue, so as to bring the same to the notice of the Railway officials, in order that they may think fit to erect a shed over the station and thus prevent the rain from beating in.

A. F. DE L.

Bombay, 10th July.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super-cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious properties of the fresh nut.

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EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

SIR J. KAYE, Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, came up for examination to-day. The Chairman (Mr. Ayrton) asked him to give details as to the allowances and assignments made to native princes out of the revenues of India, the amount of which, in the year ending 31st March 1871, was £1,756,973.—It had been the policy of the British Government, he replied, to provide for the princes whom the extension of the Empire deprived of territorial possessions, and for their families, and consequently a large pension list had grown up. The earliest that came upon us were some of the Mahomedan princes. In 1799, when we conquered the great territory that had belonged to Tippoo Sultan and Hyder Ali, we entered into a treaty known as the Partition Treaty, by which we bound ourselves to make a certain provision for the descendants of these princes. The family was well provided for under this arrangement, but in 1860 the then head of the family came to England and claimed that out of a large accumulation of unappropriated balances known as the Mysore Deposit Fund the pensions of his sons and grandsons should be improved. An arrangement was negotiated by witness according to which the fund became a perpetual endowment for the family, and one-half of the pensions should cease on the death of the persons then enjoying them.

The Chairman asked what items in the printed accounts for 1870-71 with which the Committee were specially dealing came under the Partition Treaty.

Sir J. Kaye was unable to explain how they were entered there.

The Chairman remarked that the India Office knew perfectly well what the Committee was doing, and that some one there might have taken the trouble to put the witness in possession of the figures that were wanted.

Mr. Fawcett thought it no use going on with the present examination unless the figures could be got.

After a discussion of the matter with closed doors, the Committee decided to suspend the examination of Sir. J. Kaye, and to adjourn for an hour and half.

After the adjournment,

General Strachey came up again for examination. Mr. Duff had a number of questions (in writing) to put to him.

In answer to Mr. Grant Duff, General Strachey said he had been for many years in the P.W.D. in India, and for a year had been employed in the India Office. He had nothing now do with the guaranteed railways, and considered them now entirely from outside.

As at present advised, your view is that the control of the Secretary of State in Council over these bodies is not sufficiently strong owing to that control not being exercised through a single executive officer?—To a certain extent that represents my view.

The office you fill is a new one created in consequence of the policy with regard to State railways which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council in 1859?—Yes.

When a new office is grafted on an old organisation, is it not unnatural that at first there should be some difficulties to be grppled with?—No doubt.

There are two parties with regard to expenditure on public works in India, one urging the expenditure of a large sum of money raised by loan, and the other maintaining that far too much is spent in a poor country like India. The Government of India pursue a middle course between these two views, do they not?—They do.

They say let us develope India, and at the same time don't let us get too much into debt?—Quite so.

Now, what proportion does the whole debt of India, including the railway debt, bear to its revenue?—It amounts to about 4 years' revenue.

And what proportion does the whole debt of England bear to its revenue?—About 11 times.

And in England has the State any railway property in consideration for its debt?—None.

That consideration sweeps away a large portion of our 700 millions of Indian debt, provided the existing relation of England and India continues?—To a certain extent I agree to that, but I should prefer saying it sweeps it away with reference to the financial portion of India, because there are other very important considerations which would arise from the fact that India is governed by England, and that a very large proportion of this debt is held by Englishmen.

Forget for a moment all the advantages which India derives from English rule, and say with regard to the non-railway hundred millions whether you think they have been well invested from the capitalist's point of view?—As compared with the debt of other countries, no doubt the debt of India is in a satisfactory position.

Looking to what has been done with the hundred millions, to what India was in 1857 and what it is now, do you think a hundred millions was ever so well invested since the world began? (A laugh from Mr. Fawcett.)

The Chairman—That goes back to the pre-historic period.

General Strachey: I am not prepared to say that the whole of that hundred millions has been well spent, but I am prepared to say that in 1872 the condition of India is incomparably vastly better than it was in what has just been called the pre historic period.

Mr. Grant Duff—I mean the pre-British period. Did you ever know a landlord who after spending many years in improving his property did not think when it was all done that it might have been done a great deal cheaper and better?—I have no doubt that every landlord thinks so when the work is done.

Who is responsible for any failure there may have been in the construction of the barracks?—If you refer to failures there may have been in the walls, material, &c., it is the P.W.D., but if you refer to any failure in regard to adaptability, it is the Military Department.

And what is the responsibility of the Secretary of State?—The Secretary of State supported the representations of the eminent persons who pointed out the actual necessity for improvement, and showed that the soldiers had been in extremely unhealthy buildings for many years, and that the hospital buildings were generally very badly designed.

Sir C. Wingfield—Has not the new system of having double-storied barracks been condemned?

The Chairman—We shall go into the military subject afterwards.

General Strachey did not think they had been condemned.

Mr. Grant Duff: You are sanguine that the system of making State railways has produced better results than those which we have obtained by the guaranteed system?—Yes.

But it does not follow that the former policy of guaranteeing capital was wrong when the E. I. Co., under very different circumstances, introduced it?—They did what under the circumstances was not only best, but the only course which appeared capable of producing the desired result.

How far have you reason to believe that accusations of corruption against officers of the P.W.D. have been well founded?—All that has been said amounts to this, that a certain number of persons have disgraced themselves by misapplying public money, but I am not aware that the department is more open to blame than any other which has the expenditure of large sums of money.

You have said that interference from England with the public works in India causes extravagant expenditure. Now do you believe you could possibly prevent the influence of active individuals in this country from being exercised in favour of expenditure in India?—No. All I meant to say was that such an influence ought to be exercised with great caution.

Are you aware that successive Secretaries of State have been pressed to support lines not in India at all—lines running through the Shan states to the frontier of China?—I am. I did not pretend to say that the influence of the Secretary of State had not in some way been beneficial.

Have the natives of India ever shown any particular genius for engineering as distinguished from architecture?—No. Nothing has occurred to give one a sanguine hope that the P.W.D. will ever be powerfully recruited from the natives. At least for some time?—Nothing whatever.

In answer to a further question, General Strachey sought at some length to justify the policy of Government in carrying out irrigation works, on the ground chiefly that that they were intended to avert calamities and save life.

Mr. Fawcett, ascertaining that the witness was speaking to some extent from notes, remarked that these questions and answers seemed to have been pre-arranged, and asked the Chairman whether such a proceeding was in order.

The Chairman considered it quite regular.

Gen. Strachey, still examined by Mr. G. Duff, said he was decidedly in favour of a gradual extension of railways in India so far as the finances permitted of it. He was not in favour of the income tax. With regard to taxation generally, he thought the facts were such as to prove satisfactorily, not only that the finances had not been ill managed, and that the country had not been ill-governed, but that the contrary was true. The net increase of the charge for the public debt in 1872-3, as compared with 1861-2, was £248,000, which was equal at 4½ per cent to a capital of 5½ millions. On the other hand, at the commencement of 1861-2, the cash balances amounted to 15 millions, while at the end of 1872-3 they would be 19½ millions. The result was an actual increase of assets of 4½ millions, and if this sum was set off against the 5½ millions above-mentioned, we would arrive at an increase of one million of debt. And what had we done since 1861-2? We had spent on the extraordinary class of works—irrigation works and railways—10 millions, and in addition, 9 millions on barracks. The effective additional charge for interest was equivalent, as he had said, to one million, and the consequence was we had virtually saved the difference between 19 millions and 1 million out of the revenue. It was true that the 18 millions had not been saved directly, but it was possible to make a good arrangement by making a proper reduction in the charge of the debt. This was a sufficient reply to those who said that by this great expenditure a pressure had been put upon the country. The condition of the country might be tested by the imports of merchandise, which had increased by 13 millions between 1861-62 and 1868-9. That was an increase of what the people of India had been able to buy and pay for, and he did not think this fact showed decay or oppressive taxation. The exports of merchandise had increased in the same period from 36 to 53 millions, the total exports (including treasure) having increased from 37 to 54½ millions. He had no hesitation in saying that these results had been produced by the excellent administration of the Government, and to a very great extent by the wonderful consequences of those great public works to which so much of the resources of the country had been devoted.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month the judges of the Small Causes Court disposed of 2,962 cases.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.—The fall of rain registered at Ahmedabad up till 3rd inst. amounted to 6 inches and 8 cents.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning.

THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Baloo Bapoo to receive twelve stripes, for stealing certain gold and silver ornaments, the property of a woman named Bhemee.

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—Ahmed Meeya Goolam Mohideen, proprietor of a hack buggy, was charged before Mr. Woodward yesterday, with causing his horse to be cruelly tortured, and was fined ten rupees.

A BAWA FLOGGED FOR THEFT.—A Hindoo Bawa, residing at Ahmedabad, was sentenced the other day by Mr. Little, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, to receive fifty stripes, for stealing a quantity of rice and a piece of cloth.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—A Hindoo named Cullianjee Soondarjee yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against one Marootee Nanaghatee, charging him with having misappropriated to his own use Rs. 75.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—From a letter addressed by Government to Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, on the 14th May last, we see that Mr. Manockjee has been allowed to retain his present appointment up till 5th February 1873.

DENGUE FEVER AT AHMEDABAD.—We see that dengue fever has not yet disappeared from Ahmedabad. Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, was attacked with the epidemic, and consequently his Court was closed for nearly a week.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a man named Mooljee Narron was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault against the person of Lakhoo, woman. Prisoner was convicted and fined ten rupees, out of which eight rupees were to go to the complaintant.

FALSE PRETENCES.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo named Premjee Cutchra was charged with obtaining by false pretences a pair of shoes belonging to one Khutree Vithul. Prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an adjourned inquest on Tuesday at Byculla concerning the death of one Syed Khan Syed Hoosein, who was supposed to have died from a severe beating in the course of last month. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by pneumonia.

STRIFE AMONGST THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.—The account of the strife given by our coatemporary the *Times of India* in yesterday's issue does not refer in any way to the Hebrew community properly speaking, but to a sect of native Jews called *Beni Israel*, the cause of the misunderstanding being the election of a reader in their Synagogue situated in Samjee Hassajee Street. Moreover, the fact of the young man therein alluded to being in the employ of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., is, we understand, not correct.

ACTION FOR SALE OF COTTON.—Yesterday at the Small Causes Court, before Judge O'Leary, a case was called for hearing in which Narayen Bhimjee was the plaintiff and Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey and Co., defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 741-12-9, being the value of 177 bales of cotton sold and delivered to defendants on the 13th May last. Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear. The debt was proved, and the Court entered a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed, and costs.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT—THE DOMESTIC TROUBLES OF A PARSEE MAGISTRATE.—The case in which Peerozbaee, the wife of Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, prayed the Parsee Matrimonial Court for judicial separation, on the twofold grounds of cruelty on the part of her husband, and his having brought a prostitute to live in the same house with his wife, was to come on for hearing at the latter end of this month; but as a commission had to be issued to the civil court at Belgaum, and as that had created some delay, the hearing will have to be postponed until next month. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, has been retained on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Shantaram Narayen, pleader, for the defendant.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, William Charles Daviot, belonging to the ship Fez Rabanee, was charged at the instance of Mr. C. Pierre, captain of the ship, with embezzling Rs. 50 belonging to the ship. Complainant said—"I brought lions from Zanzibar. They were exhibited to the public, and he used to charge four annas a head. Defendant was put in charge to take money. On the first day he paid Rs. 112; on the second he paid nothing, but said he had the money in his bed. Next morning he said he had lost the money." The magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ALIMONY CASE.—A Parsee woman named Dhunbaee yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate to answer a summons issued against her at the instance of her husband one Hormusjee Dadabhoy, calling upon her to show cause why the monthly allowance of twelve rupees payable to her under order of the then Acting Senior Magistrate, Dr. R. B. Barton, dated the 30th June 1865, should not be reduced on proof of an alteration in the circumstances of the complainant justifying such reduction. The complainant failed to prove that he was not able to pay the above monthly allowance to his wife, and the magistrate therefore dismissed the case. The complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 25 as costs to the defendant. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

A SAD ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—On Thursday last a Parsee youth, aged about twenty years, was married to a young lady, eighteen years old. Both possessed moderate means, and lived in the vicinity of Framjee Cowasjee Tank, Esplanade road. According to the customs of the Parsees, two ceremonies were performed, one in the evening and the other at midnight. After the ceremonies, as the bridegroom and the bride were proceeding home from the Hormusjee Wadia Fire-temple, in company of their friends and relations, one person tried to entertain the party with a stupid joke about the chastity of the girl. The husband, who is well known to be weak-minded and easily vexed, believed that his friend was serious, and seemed to believe that all was not right with his newly-married wife. So immediately after the arrival at home, the poor misguided boy seized a large knife, and attempted to thrust it into his wife; but most luckily he was frustrated in his attempt by the party of friends who were still in his house, and who caught hold of him before he was able to do any mischief. He then fell into violent fits and became insensible. He was afterwards placed in the hands of a Parsee medical practitioner, under whose careful treatment he is slowly recovering. What a sad termination to a merry marriage day!

THE HON. MR. MUNGULDAS.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states—"It is stated that Mr. Venayek Jugonath Sunkersett is to be nominated a member of the local Legislative Council, in place of the Hon. Mungulduss Nuthoobhoy, whose term of office shortly expires. If the information we have received be true, Mr. Mungulduss is anxious to remain as a Councillor for an other term. It is very creditable to Mr. Mungulduss that he should like to serve the public, but the Government will not see fit to appoint the same person over and over again. There are several other candidates in the field, who are ready to serve the State and the public, and from this we hardly believe that Mr. Mungulduss will be reappointed. Mr. Venayekrao has been a candidate for the post for a considerable time—so has Dr. Bhau Dajee. Before Mr. Mungulduss had been reappointed on the last occasion, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had expressed to Dr. Bhau Dajee his intention to appoint him as a Councillor, and had he been in Bombay it is believed that he would have selected him for the post. The *Deccan Herald* puts forward the claim of the Chief of Jamkhundee to a seat in the Council. The Chief has established his claim for a seat in the Council, but we want as a Councillor a Hindoo gentleman, who knows much about the Bombay Presidency and its people. He must be a man who knows the wants of the people, and who could well represent them in the Council."

HIGH COURT.—11TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

277-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sheik Mohomed Abdool, &c. v. Dadabhoy Hormusjee—No appearance.

FOR JUDGMENT ON QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

322-71—Leathes and Crawford—Khubhaubhoy Ruttonsey v. John Phillips and another—C. Tyabjee.

506-71—Jefferson and Payne—Currimbhoy Heerjee and another v. Nursoo Saheboo—Dallas and Lynch.

546-71—Shapurjee and Thsourdass—Eduljee Rustomjee v. Mahomed Nabee Khan—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

562-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Eduljee v. Metha Munjee—C. Tyabjee.

487-71—G. J. Mody—Ruttonsey Mooljee v. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

330-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Thomas Grieve Young v. Tejpall Soorjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

346-71—Tyabjee—Deogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Burjorjee Framjee—Mody.

429-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hassam Mahomed v. Ahmed Mahomed alias Ameer M. Khan—K. Morojee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

CLAIM FOR ARGUMENT.

35-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Leo Schuster and others v. Jetha Vullubjee—No appearance.

The Agra Bank Limited, Claimant.

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dockey v. Anundrao Dennanathjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Keshooram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rumtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Hemalall Shigramjee and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kessoredass Patel v. Ramchundra Lux monjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.

345-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjevundass Madhowdass and another v. The Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay—Leathes and Crawford.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thackersey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee v. Goolbai, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddonjee v. Kessowdass Dwarkadass—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. ÆGEAN, 836 tons Captain W. Hall, arrived yesterday from London (June 7th) via Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel touched at Malta and Port Said.

THESHIP MARIAN MOORE, 945 tons, Captain J. Dickinson, arrived on the 9th instant from Newcastle, with a cargo of 1,343½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain James Avern, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. A. Brice, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Scott, Mr. William Crawford, and ten deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. AUSTRALIA, 3,648 tons, Captain T. S. Murray, arrived on the 9th instant from Aden and Suez, with a cargo of 6 boxes specie, 9 boxes wine, 2 boxes tobacco, 1 box cheese, 1 box sweetmeat, 1 box liquor, 29 boxes merchandise, 11¾ packages elephant teeth, 63 packages coffee, and 2 horses.

WE are sorry to hear that amongst the number of sufferers in the wreck of the *Rothesay* at Chandpore was Pilot Elson, whose clever diagram of the deviation of the compass we lately noticed. It is said that he was washed off a raft which was being made alongside the ship to enable the crew to reach the shore.—*Englishman.*

THE S.S. MULA, 518 tons, Captain J. Hanna, arrived on the 9th instant from Suez, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a cargo of 20 bundles skins, 5 packages rose flowers, 130 karboys rose water, 67 packages madder roots, 1,223 bales cotton, 178 bales wool, 2 cases medicine, 30 bags shells, 31 bags raisins, 43 bags saltpetre, 73 dubbers ghee, 127 bags common seed, 57 bags assafœtida, 136 bags almonds, 22 packages merchandise, 200 bags grain, 100 bags rice, 145 bags wheat, 106 bags barley, 60 bags bedlium, 3 cases indigo, and 2 bags seed. The vessel is consigned to Essa bin Khalifa.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JULY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
2 18 m	2 7	Thursday..... 11	8 21 m	4 3
2 55 a	4 7		9 16 a	3 0
3 3 m	2 3	Friday 12	9 4 m	3 5
3 31 a	4 1		10 1 a	3 2
4 1 m	2 1	Saturday..... 13	9 53 m	2 6
4 15 a	3 9		10 57 a	3 7
5 5 m	2 1	Sunday 14	10 56 m	1 11
5 6 a	3 6		11 49 a	4 1
6 22 m	2 5	Monday..... 15	.....	.....
7 3 a	3 3		0 11 a	1 5
7 37 m	3 7	Tuesday..... 16	0 48 m	4 11
7 1 a	2 11		1 25 a	1 4
8 51 m	4 7	Wednesday ... 17	1 49 m	5 11
8 8 a	3 3		2 37 a	1 6

Moon—First Quarter, 14th, ch. 38m. A.M.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms this-day, at 5 p. m.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending the 4th July show that the south-west monsoon has broken freely almost everywhere above the 15th parallel of latitude. South of that, the copious downpour of Calicut and Coorg, contrasted with the slight rainfall of Mysore, Negapatam and Trichinopoly, shows that the monsoon has been intercepted by the Western Ghats. Even in this protected tract prospects are fair. In all other provinces rain has been almost universal, though the quantity has greatly varied, and Mooltan and the Sind Hyderabad have been so unfortunate as to get none at all. Khurreef sowings are everywhere in progress.

THE GREAT AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the enquiry in the above case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury that tried it on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. The seven prisoners are charged on fifteen different counts founded on the following principal offences:—That Doolub Shamjee and Petamber (not before the Court) fabricated false evidence at Ahmedabad intending to cause Walljee, Currim, and Haroon to be convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to and robbing Cooverjee Jetha; that all the prisoners abetted such offence in Bombay by conspiracy; that all the prisoners in Bombay abetted the offence of making the false charges at Ahmedabad against the above-named persons; that Cooverjee Jetha at Ahmedabad, with intent to injure the above-named persons, falsely charged them as above, &c.

Mr. Anstey, with Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the first, second, and fifth prisoners. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Leith, instructed by Mr. C. Tyebjee, appeared for the third prisoner. Mr. Branson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the fourth prisoner. Mr. B. M. Waglé, instructed by Mr. Venayek Hurrichund, watched the proceedings on behalf of Currim Khan. The sixth and seventh prisoners were undefended.

The witness Haroon Lutiff was recalled and further cross-examined, and was followed by Walljee who had been falsely charged at Ahmedabad along with Currim and Haroon. They had never been to Ahmedabad before, nor did they know Cooverjee Jetha until they saw him in the hospital at Ahmedabad. Ramnarayen Rampertab was the next witness, who was Doongursey's *confrere* in getting the prisoners into the clutches of the police, and who generally corroborated Doongursey's statements as to the meetings of the prisoners in his house. Yoosoof Gunny, a dealer in shipwrecks—one who purchased wrecks of ships and broke them up for profit—corroborated some of Doongursey's statements as to his communications with the third prisoner, who once gave Doongursey Rs. 25 to be divided between the Ahmedabad policemen. One more witness was examined, the keeper of a tavern in a street near Bhendy Bazaar, after which Mr. Anstey offered for cross-examination the names of three respectable witnesses, who were to prove an *alibi* for Currim and Haroon, to the effect that, on the day of the Buckree Eed, they were in Bombay and not at Ahmedabad.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury for the first, second, and fifth prisoners, asked them to dismiss from their minds the idea that the prisoners at the bar were wealthy and influential persons, who had in their employ two or three hundred persons who would do for them any thing they were required to do. He would remind the jury that all the prisoners had been in jail ever since they were taken up. The learned counsel said he was not instructed to deny that Cooverjee was wounded at Ahmedabad, but his story was that it was done with the knowledge and consent of Currim, Haroon, and Walljee, in consultation with and aided and abetted by Doongursey. One story was as probable as the other. The meeting in the stable was held with the object of bringing Currim and Haroon into trouble, and it was preposterous to believe that the fifth prisoner would be present there. It was also a circumstance which one could scarcely credit that Heerjee Hunsraj, having got nearly all the money he received for the furtherance of the objects of the conspiracy, and having distributed only a small portion of it, was allowed to depart for Kurrachee. Coming to the scene on the bank of the river at Ahmedabad, where Coverjee was wounded, the learned counsel asked the jury to bear in mind how contradictory and inconsistent were the statements of Cooverjee, who said he was stupefied with some drug before he was struck, and yet that he saw every thing that occurred in connection with the assault. This crime—if any crime had been committed by the prisoners—could have been far more easily accomplished in Bombay than in the absurd way the prosecution charged them with. It was incredible that the prisoners should seek to trump up a charge against the persons in question on the Buckree Eed holiday, for they could easily bring forward numbers of witnesses to prove that they were on that day in Bombay. The jury would see that there was a clear motive for Doongursey mixing himself up in this affair, and the learned counsel begged the jury not to attach any weight to the tainted evidence of a man like this police spy. Since the "Matoonga case," it was well known in Bombay that Doongursey was a police spy, and it was absurd to suppose that, knowing him to be a spy, the prisoners went and threw themselves into the arms of the spy and asked his co-operation in trumping up a serious charge against Haroon, Currim, and Walljee. The learned counsel reviewed the case at some length, and concluded by remarking that the probabilities were more in favour of than against his clients, in whose favour he hoped the jury would give the benefit of the doubts that might arise in their minds.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the third prisoner, said this case was most involved in some parts, and in its entanglements other parts of it were shrouded in mystery. There was no avowed prosecutor, although Doongursey admitted to the learned counsel that he was prosecuting the case. Considering Doongursey's antecedents; considering that he had been a police spy nearly all his life; considering the mystery and obscurity in which parts of the case were involved, the presumption was obvious that, from the first, for some ulterior purpose, he (Doongursey) had been instrumental in getting up this charge. It was obvious that Currim and Haroon had cherished an undying animosity against Ismail, the third prisoner; that they had even got up a false charge of branding a boy against the fourth prisoner; and what more probable than that, as soon as two charges fell to the ground, they should get up a third; and what more natural than that, in their desire to bolster it up, they should seek to enlist the assistance of Doongursey, a man who, since the "Matoonga business," had made himself a name for getting up false charges? What readier tool could they think of than this trained spy, this dealer in false charges—Doongursey? It was sufficient for their purpose that a *prima facie* case was made out. It did not matter that the case should afterwards fall through before a magistrate. This was just such a case as men, seeking to be avenged, would get up; and therefore Haroon and Currim had taken good care to go on that day—the Buckree Eed—to two or three places with the ultimate object of establishing an *alibi*. The learned counsel commented at great length upon the evidence for the prosecution, contending that the case against his clients rested upon the tainted evidence of Doongursey, and Doongursey only; and trusting that, in dealing with the whole case, the jury would bear in mind all the doubts which the evidence of Doongursey and of others had created in favour of his clients.

Mr. Branson, on behalf of the fourth prisoner, said he would have to address the jury at some length upon the evidence affecting not only his client, but the third prisoner also. The learned counsel begged the jury to dismiss from their minds the effect of any sympathy which the doleful story told by Mr. Atmaram, solicitor, on behalf of the five weeping infants of Walljee, might have evoked; and to proceed to judgment upon the stern facts established in evidence, and nothing else. Of course there was a great deal elicited in evidence for a stage effect, but the jury, as he had remarked, should divest their minds of it, and judge only upon facts which they thought were clearly established. The most important witness in the case was Doongursey; and the learned counsel tried to show that his evidence was the least free from suspicion. The jury were asked to bear in mind that upon Doongursey's own admission, the very man who disclosed the whole plot to him, objected to Doongursey's going to Ahmedabad on account of the extra expense that would be incurred. The learned counsel relied very much upon the story about the passing of the note for Rs. 25 as greatly prejudicing the case for the prosecution. He dwelt upon the discrepancies and contradictions in the evidence referring to the note, and stated without the fear of contradiction that the whole story

can reach you, it will certainly be published in ample time to give us the full benefit of its result, and these benefits will be great in so far that the junior grades of Lieutenant-Colonels, who are only now entitled to Majors' pensions, can claim the pension of their rank, while the Captains on promotion to Majors will become entitled to Majors' pensions. It has also been confidently asserted by those who have so actively opposed the scheme and so strenuously predicted its failure, that it is only tentative and experimental; that another and a better offer is sure to be made in a few years. This is simply an illusion, and those who contemplate availing themselves of the present most liberal scheme should not be lightly dissuaded from accepting an offer which I have excellent, if not actually the best, authority for stating is never likely to be repeated. On the contrary, it is to be observed that, if these retirements are not accepted, it will most naturally be assumed that all our grumbling is groundless; that we are so satisfied with our prospects and position that we do not wish to improve them or to retire; and that, therefore, we need no imperial aid to stimulate promotion. Other objections, equally groundless, and proposals equally unreasonable, have been brought forward which it would be utterly impossible for Government to entertain.

Another consideration also presents itself which is, that for our painfully slow promotion we have only to blame ourselves, inasmuch that we have been superseded by Bombay and Madras simply in this wise, that they unanimously continued to pay for promotion and paid heavily, while we did nothing save implore Government to help us. Government has heard and answered our prayer in terms far more liberal than we could possibly have expected, and yet we are urged not to accept the terms because we are not told all we wish to know, and because, if we don't accept, we may possibly at some future period get something more. I hold such an argument to be ungrateful and ungenerous to those who have striven so nobly for the benefit of the regiment. And, on the other hand, I would urge the regiment not to lose the best chance we are ever likely to have—to read calmly and dispassionately the circular on the subject, and to consider well its honesty of purpose before rejecting an offer which, as I have already stated, is never likely to be repeated or renewed. There will be ample time on a reconsideration of the case, which I hope this letter may induce, to communicate decisions by telegram.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you that I am no official; that I have no connection whatever with the India Office or any other Office; and further, that I am quite prepared for the double event, to take an enhanced pension if I can get it, or to share in the promotion which the scheme would yield, if it only receives the consideration to which it is so amply entitled.

A Bengal Gunner.

London, 6th June 1872.

"LAHORE TO YARKAND."

Under the title of *Lahore to Yarkand*, Messrs. L. Reeve and Co. are preparing for publication a volume which will contain the principal incidents of the Route and the Natural History of the countries traversed by the Expedition of 1870 under Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B. The work, which is written by Dr. George Henderson, the Medical Officer to the Expedition, and Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Agricultural Department, will occupy one thick volume, and will be illustrated by 31 coloured plates of birds, 6 of plants, 16 views, cuts, and a map of the route. The book will be published by subscription, and the edition will be limited to 250 copies, unless a larger number is subscribed for previous to publication. The subscription price will be 42 shillings; and we have been asked to say that Mr. A. O. Hume will be glad to receive subscribers' names at Simla. As the book will be put to press immediately, intending subscribers should lose no time in sending their names. The following extract from the prospectus of the work gives a detailed account of its contents:—

This volume will detail the chief scientific results of the Expedition which was sent to Yarkand by the late Lord Mayo, in 1870, under the leadership of Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B. It will contain a description of the physical aspect of the countries traversed, illustrated by numerous views of the most remarkable places, from photographs taken by Dr. Henderson. There will also be added a few geological sections of the most interesting localities beyond the Karakoram watershed.

The volume will also contain a resume of the Ornithological results of the Expedition, a detailed list of all the species of birds observed, with notes on their habits and distribution, and full measurements and descriptions of all new species. Thirty-one coloured plates by Keulemans will illustrate all the species met with which have not hitherto been figured. This portion of the work is by Mr. Hume, from Dr. Henderson's notes and specimens. All the Mammals obtained will also be noticed.

A list will be given of all the plants collected beyond Cashmere, showing the altitudes at which they were found, and their geographical distribution. This portion of the work will contain full botanical descriptions (with coloured plates by Mr. Fitch) of the new species of plants contained in the list.

The Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations recorded daily, with the heights calculated from them, will be added in a tabular form; and a route map will show the position of all the places mentioned in the body of the work.—*Englishman.*

STAYING OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AN INSOLVENT.

For some time past it had been the practice in the Calcutta Small Cause Court to order executions to be stayed against an insolvent the moment he filed in the office of the Clerk an abstract of his schedule. The Judges have since discovered that they have no power to stay execution in all the decrees that might stand against an insolvent, though the abstract of the schedule filed by him contained the names of the judgment-creditors. The insolvent would have to apply in each case when execution was applied for to stay proceedings. The Court came to this decision under the 49th section of the Statute 11 Vic., c. 21, which provided as follows:—"And be it enacted, that if, after the filing of any insolvent's schedule in the said Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, and before each insolvent shall obtain his discharge in the nature of a certificate hereinafter mentioned, any suit or action shall be pending against the insolvent, his heirs, executors, or administrators, in any Court within the limits aforesaid, or any execution or process shall be sued out or issued from any of the said Courts, or been forced against such insolvent, his heirs, executors, or administrators, for or in respect of any debt or demand admitted in the schedule of the insolvent, or disputed as to amount only, the said Court in which such action or suit shall be pending, or from which such execution or process as aforesaid shall issue, on proof of its satisfaction that such action or suit, execution or process, is in respect of the debt or demand aforesaid, may stay the proceedings in such suit or action, so far as the same respects the said debt or demand, until further order of the said Courts, and may set aside or suspend such execution or process, so far as the same respects the same debt or demand, until further order of said Court, as it shall think fit; and in such case the plaintiff shall pay all costs reasonably incurred by such insolvent, his heirs, executors, or administrators, by reason of such proceedings, and such execution and process as aforesaid, subsequent to such plaintiff's having notice of his debt or demand being included in such schedule as aforesaid," &c. &c. It was pointed out to the Court the very great difficulty an insolvent would have to contend in ascertaining who his judgment-creditor was that had applied for execution, so that he might apply to the Court for an order to stay the same. Mr. Fagan, the First Judge, was of opinion that the proper time for an insolvent to apply to the Court to stay proceedings was before judgment—that an insolvent ought, by producing a copy of the vesting order and an abstract of his schedule, showing the insertion in the latter of the plaintiff's name, ask the proceedings to be stayed. Mr. Thomson, the Second Judge, was of a contrary opinion. The learned Judge considered that as the 49th section was only permissive, and as an insolvent might, by obtaining his protection-order from the Insolvent Court, prevent his being taken to jail, the Small Cause Court should not interfere with its decrees, but leave the insolvent to seek his own remedy, which the proceedings in the Insolvent Court afforded him. The stay of proceedings in a Court might be objectionable, on the ground that the creditor, having paid his costs, would prefer to rank as a judgment-creditor instead of an ordinary creditor whose claim might be considered dispute. For these reasons the Small Cause Court will not for the future interfere in any way with its decrees, and the only way in which an insolvent can effectually defeat the bailiff's proceedings is by at once getting his protection-order, which was generally granted by Insolvent Court for the simple purpose of preventing his being sent to jail; and it was thought that if executions were to be stayed as a matter of course, there would be no necessity whatever for an insolvent to apply for protection. It was represented to the Court that the obtaining of protection was an expensive proceeding, and there were insolvents who were not in a position to pay the costs; and this was urged as a ground for the Court, not to deviate from its old practice. The Court, however, considered the latter ground to be no ground at all, since an insolvent always found money to pay the costs attending the filing of his schedule.—*Englishman.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The easy digestibility of this Oil is one of its peculiar characteristics. In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Drugs, Dr. Letheby, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, observed: "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will stay for a longer time on the stomach than any other; it may be because of the care used in the preparation of it; he may get rid of certain acrid principles which we cannot recognise, but which are apt to disagree with the stomach." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AND PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, R.A. the Officiating Director-General of Telegraphs in India, has deemed it requisite to send the following printed Circular letter to editors of the Indian newspapers:—

Simla, the 28th June.

Sir,—Several instances having recently occurred of infringement of the rules for press messages, I have the honour to call your attention to the fact that telegrams on which the reduced rate has been charged must be "published in their entirety" and "as transmitted."

2. Of the infringements of the rules which have come to notice, I may mention the non-publication of the telegrams as such but as editorials, the alteration and amplification of the wording, and the suppression of portions of the contents. There have even been included in telegrams tendered by concessionaires sentences obviously not intended for publication, and in themselves suggesting to the addressee a breach of the rules. I allude to such instructions as—"Amplify this carefully," "Re-write this message carefully," and "Publish editorially not as telegram."

3. I have, therefore, to request the favour of your careful observance of the conditions laid down in the declarations signed by yourself and telegraphic correspondents so far as regards messages in respect of which you may avail yourself of the very liberal reduction conceded by the Government of India.

This singular communication starts with the assumption that the Director-General of Telegraphs does well to direct the manner in which the press shall publish the telegrams it receives; and it ignores the fact that the interest of the Government in such telegrams should clearly terminate when the senders have paid the required fee, and conformed to the requirement that none but *bona fide* news shall be introduced into the messages. The art of telegraphing in a concise and coherent manner is one that comes not by intuition, but by long and costly practice, and the Director-General by objecting to messages being put into some intelligible shape by the recipient, would seem to think, that it is the duty of the press to appoint none but already practised telegraphists as their correspondents. He holds that the utilisation of the telegrams as editorials, the suppression and amplification of the wording, are infringements of the rules; but instead of it occurring to him, that rules; that can be so infringed must be very unreasonable ones, he gives a warning that we shall not be surprised to find is followed ere long by the withdrawal of the concession lately made by Lord Mayo to the press.

The caution though communicated to us does not apply to any disregard on our own part, or on the part of any correspondent of ours, of the rules, for as we have found in practice that those rules are admirably adapted to defeat the liberal intention of the late Viceroy, we have made little use of them. They require in the first place that the Editor of a journal and his proposed Correspondent, shall each send the following letter filled up, and signed to the Director-General:—

Sir,—With reference to the rules for press messages in India, British Burmah, and Ceylon, sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, with effect from the 1st January 1872, I hereby declare my full compliance therewith, and engage that the contents of all telegrams sent to the Newspaper by shall be published in their entirety, and shall be used for no other purpose.—I have, &c.

It will be observed that the correspondent may send any nonsense not worth publication to the editor, and that the latter has no alternative but to publish it in its entirety. This is an absurd interference with the discretionary powers of the editor, and we repeat that so long as the message contains naught of a private nature, but contains *bona fide* public news only, and is paid for at the rate laid down for such a message, viz., 24 words a rupee, it is of no concern to the Government, whether the editor publishes it in its entirety, or amplifies, or curtails, or lights his cheroot with it. And if correspondents are led to waste words in a message by their anxiety to teach the editor his trade, all the better for the revenue of the department. It would be paying a very poor compliment to the officers of the department, to argue that they are not competent to judge when a message is, and when it is not a press message, when tendered as such; and the Director-General instead of objecting to editors making telegrams intelligible before publishing them, would do better by modifying the existing rules which have proved, we believe, judging from our own experience, abortive, owing to the red tape with which they are hampered. On several occasions since the rules came into force, we have regretted that we were precluded from availing ourselves of them. The Director-General declines to give local offices power to provisionally license press correspondents, subject to his confirmations, but all applications must be made in writing by post to him, and he alone issues the requisite written orders, also despatched by post, to the local office. All this takes time, and it often happens that the services of a correspondent in an out-of-the-way place are suddenly needed, and will not be required a fortnight hence by which time, at the very earliest, authority may be obtained from Calcutta or Simla. Pending the receipt of such authority the messages are only received at full rates. So we content ourselves as a rule with communications by post, and use the telegraph no more than we did before the introduction of the press message rules. The "24 words a rupee" exclusive of the address, is truly a very "liberal reduction conceded by the Government of India," and the press we are sure are not so foolish as to desire to look a gift-horse in the mouth. But if the press cannot drive or ride the animal, of what use is it to the public, for whom the press cater?

The way out of the difficulty that has nullified the liberal concession referred to, would, we think, be found by abrogating the present "conditions" attaching to press messages, and substituting, as we proposed in our issue of the 26th March last, two rules like the following:—

(a) All Telegraph Offices are empowered to receive from all persons handing them, and to treat as press telegrams, such messages as contain none other than *bona fida* public news, evidently designed for publication, and addressed to a registered newspaper.

(b.) The officers in charge of such offices are however empowered, when they have any doubt as to a message tendered as a press telegram being entitled to be received as one, to demand payment as though it were a private message, pending reference to the Presidency Superintendent, or to the Director General, such telegram however to be despatched, and if ruled to be a press message, the excess payment to be refunded to the sender.

As it is, judging from the exceedingly meagre telegraphic intelligence (apart from Reuter's messages) in newspapers in all parts of the country, we can hardly be wrong in concluding that, so far, the press telegrams have proved a failure, and that the Government therefore are deriving less revenue this year from the press than they did last year. This is not attributable to any want of enterprise on the parth of Indian newspaper proprietors, nor of any reluctance to spend money on telegrams when there is news worth "wiring." The normal "six words a rupee" rate is prohibitive; and unfortunately the press rate of "twenty-four words a rupee" is only allowed after a sacrifice of time, and an exercise of prescience as to where events are likely to happen, at the altar of official circumlocution. The Director-General may be soon bound to inform the Government that the concession to the press having failed to induce the press to make a more liberal use of the telegraph is a positive loss to the State; but he will be altogether in error should he attribute such failure to the press. He is alone responsible for the "conditions" that have precluded editors from taking full advantage of concessions that were made by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council in a truly liberal spirit, that the head of the Telegraph Department would do well to emulate.—*Madras Mail.*

A New Combination of Women.—Not many years ago one of the favourite theme of novelists was the attraction which a scarlet coat presented to the eyes of the ladies, but the female agitators for woman's rights are determined to show the public that such baubles possess no attractions for them. An advertisement appears in a late London paper, announcing that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, U.S., "has come to England with the especial desire to promote the combination of women of all countries against the military rule and method, and in behalf of the study and culture of peace." To obtain this object, Mrs. Howe proposes to give a series of lectures at the Freemasons' Tavern, thus attacking the male sex in the very hot-bed of one of their exclusive institutions.

Good news for those afflicted with Defective Vision.—The Scientific Journal has the following good news for the blind:—About a year ago Professor Nagel, of Tubingen, published reports of cases in which he had, by the use of strychnia, restored sight to patients suffering from decay of vision or from blindness. Strychnia as is well known, is a deadly poison, but it has a wonderful effect in stimulating the nerves; and Professor Nagel found that in diseases of the optic nerve, whether functional or organic, its operation was alike speedy and efficacious. The quantity used is of course exceedingly small, one-fortieth of a grain, mixed with water, and this solution is not to be swallowed, but is injected under the skin of one of the arms, which seems to render the result the more remarkable. This remedy has been tried by oculists elsewhere with marked success; and among recent instances occurs a naval captain, aged fifty-two, whose sight was so much impaired that he required to be led about. Within a few minutes after the first injection, as above described, the fog which darkened his eyes became less dense and an impression of light was perceptible. After three days' use of the remedy (an injection night and morning), he could make out the furniture of the ward with sufficient clearness to guide himself about without feeling; and on the fourth day of treatment, without help, he succeeded at mid-day in walking alone through the thoroughares of the city, to the home of his family, a mile from the infirmary.'

A HARD CASE.

In the Rajshahye district police force there happened to be a native inspector of remarkable acuteness and ability. Commissioners, Magistrates, and District Superintendents of Police, as they succeeded one another, have borne testimony to the man's energy, zealous devotion to his studies, and thorough trustworthiness. At length age and infirmities attendant upon it began to tell upon him. In one or two instances he was reported to Government for the unsatisfactory and incomplete termination of enquiries into crime which had been made over to him, and it was the unanimous opinion of his superiors that he had passed his time for work. Accordingly it was determined that he should retire, and he was told to send in his papers for pension. There is an old established rule, frequently acted upon, which enables the Government to put any servant upon a retiring allowance who was believed to be unfit for further efficient service, provided he had served long enough to entitle him to a pension; in such cases the opinion of the head of the office, if accepted by the Government, is sufficient, and no medical certificate is called for. Under the practice arising out of this rule the Government of Bengal granted a superannuation pension of half his salary to our friend the inspector, he, luckily for himself, having completed twenty-five years' service. For six months the man drew his stipend, when it was stopped under the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, on the grounds—(1) that the pensioner had been made to retire for misconduct; and (2) that the application was not backed up by a medical certificate. Under this view the man has been deprived of his pension, and turned adrift upon the world without provision of any kind, when he is quite unable to work for himself owing to incapacity, the natural result of the hard and arduous life led by him in the service of the State. The Bengal Government in the first place pleaded the existence of the practice by which it deemed itself authorised to dispense with a medical examination, where proofs of unfitness for further work were so evident; and, secondly, obtained a certificate of the nature required, and submitted it for the satisfaction of the Financial Secretariat. But it was rejected on the ground that it was furnished so long after the time of actual retirement, so that no device, no subterfuge has been spared to keep the man out of his fairly-earned pension. Is it not the very refinement of clerical logic by which incapacity for the discharge of one's daily duties, owing to the infirmities of old age is treated as misconduct leading to the forfeiture of the rights of honourable, approved and valuable service? Is it possible for any but the clerical intellect to entertain a doubt for a man's unfitness for ordinary police work, if certified six months after the date on which he gives up his office?—*Indian Mirror.*

THE CIVIL ANNUITY FUND BILL.

A Bill has just been introduced into the House of Commons for transferring to the Indian Revenue more than two millions sterling, hitherto standing to the credit of the Civil Annuity Funds in the three Presidencies as capital. No objection could be made to the absorption of this large sum, if the claims of numerous Bengal civilians, alive or dead, to repayment of the sums they had contributed in excess of the half values of the annuities bought by them from the East India Company on their retirement from the Service, had first been fairly adjusted. These claims, however, have hitherto been steadily rejected by the Company's successors, on the strength of adverse judgments pronounced in the law-courts, and confirmed by the House of Lords in the face of admissions made by the East India Company in the claimant's favour. How those judgments ever came to be passed is a mystery to those who consider the question from the standpoint of common sense. In the letter of December, 1824, proposing a scheme of retiring pensions for the Civil Service on condition of each servant contributing by deductions from his pay half the value of the proposed annuity, the Court of Directors pointed out that "in the mode here proposed all servants on becoming annuitants will pay half the value of their respective annuities, *and no more*, and will so far be placed on an equal footing." If words mean anything, here was a definite understanding that no civil servant should have to pay more than half the value of his annuity. If anyone did pay more in the course of his service, the natural inference would be that such excess of payment would be refunded sooner or later. Mr. J. Harvey, for instance, had paid before retirement as much as Rs. 95,352 *in excess* of the half value of his annuity. Clearly his masters were bound by their own promise to repay him the whole of that excess. But legal subtlety read the terms of the contract in a purely non-natural sense, and judges of high repute ruled that no claim to a refund of over-payments could stand good in the Bengal Service, because no mention of refunding was directly made in the despatch. And yet any shadow of doubt on that point ought to have been removed by the fact that, in Bombay and Madras, the managers of the civil funds inserted in their rules a distinct proviso that the surplus moneys standing to any subscriber's credit should be refunded to him on his retirement; a proviso distinctly approved in each case by the Court of Directors. Law, according to the highest authorities, is, or ought to be, the ultimate expression of common sense, but the clouds of legal dust raised by Lords Campbell, Cranworth, and Westbury around this very simple question hardly tend to justify the maxim.—*Home News.*

THE MILITARY DOG IN THE MANGER.

(*Home News.*)

The old difficulty of dealing with vested interests has just received one more unpleasant illustration in Lord Abinger's successful attempt to arrest the progress of the War Office scheme for doing justice to the superior merits of the Scientific Corps in our army. He, Lord Sandhurst, and a small majority of their brother peers, cannot allow what they call the supersession of the old purchase officers, by an arrangement which would merely place the Artillery and Engineers on something like the same level of promotion with their comrades in the cavalry and infantry of the Line. It seems at first sight strange that anyone, especially an old soldier, should dream of disputing the superior claims of the highest and best-officered services in a modern army to that promotion which has hitherto been denied them in comparison with the more favoured but any how less intellectual branches of that army. Each branch in its own way is necessary to every other, and a battalion of Foot is or ought to be capable of the highest training within a certain range. But it is an obvious truth that Artillery and Engineers are to the other services much as skilled mechanics to able-bodied labourers, or as brains to brute force in the human body. And yet, when the Government has brought itself to see the need of giving the more highly trained class of officers a little help of the right sort in the race for promotion, an old officer like Lord Sandhurst cries out at the injustice thereby done to other classes of officers who, with less reason to show for it, have hitherto left their highly-trained comrades in the lurch. Because an attempt is being made to repair an old injustice by giving first captains of Artillery their proper rank of majors, the cry of supersession is forthwith raised by noblemen like Lord Abinger, who will not hear of taking "averages" on a question not to be settled in any other way. It is always easy to complain of supersession, but such things will happen in the best contrived of all possible systems, and what, as Lord Lansdowne puts it, "must have been the feelings of the whole Ordnance Corps, when, under the purchase system, they were superseded time after time, and year after year, by the Line?" But one man may steal a horse while another must not look over the hedge.

Lord Abinger drew a misleading parallel between 1000 foot soldiers with only three field-officers, and 1,264 artillermen with twice as many field officers; just as if the relative values of an equal number of men in each arm of the Service are not glaringly and confess-edly unlike. The command of one battery of Artillery is at least equal in importance to that of half a battalion of Foot if not even to a whole battalion, and in any case the proposed reform would still have left the infantry a larger proportional share of field-officers. If we look at the practical value of a battery for fighting purposes, we might even take the command of six field guns as equal in importance to that of two battalions of the Line. But the lower estimate will serve to rebut the statement that the conversion of first captains into majors would give too many field-officers to the artillery branch. Lord Sandhurst's absurd attempt to disparage the services of Artillery officers by an unfair comparison of infantry captains in the field with Artillery captains many miles off, was well answered, if it needed an answer, by the Marquis of Ripon. If a captain of infantry in face of the enemy holds a more responsible position than a captain of Artillery in the rear, it might, as he pointed out, "be as truly said that a captain before the enemy is in a position of much greater importance and responsibility than a general officer commanding troops at home." It is simply astonishing to hear a man like Lord Sandhurst professing to estimate an officer's military importance by the mere number of men he happens to command. Even on that false ground, however, the captain of a battery must be worth about two of an average regiment of infantry.

Testimonial to Mr. James Lindsay.—A movement has been set on foot in Edinburgh for presenting a well won purse to Mr. James Lindsay, who retires, after a service of no less than fifty-eight years, from the useful but under-paid office of Experimental Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, in that capacity Mr. Lindsay has served successively under Professor Sir John Leslie, Principal Forbes, and Professor Tait. Having regularly assisted these physicists in their many original investigations as well as in their class-lectures, and having won their highest praise for his skill and accuracy, Mr. Lindsay has been intimately associated with the progress of physical science during more than half a century. When it is remembered how much all forms of mechanical industry, trade, and navigation are based upon those investigations into the action and economy of heat which were originated by Sir John Leslie, it will be the more easily confessed by chemists, manufacturers, engineers, and capitalists, that some substantial recognition is due to the man who has been patiently at work ever since Leslie began his scientific career, in a school of physics which has in turn given us the labours of Leslie, Forbes, Tait, and Balfour Stewart. The hon. committee includes the names of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Chancellor and Principal of the University, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., Sir R. Christison, Bart., M.D., Sir William Thomson, Professor W. M. Rankine, C.E., Mr. Leslie, C.E. Professor Maxwell of Cambridge, Professors Tait, Stewart, and Jenkin, &c. Subscriptions should be forwarded to the hon. secretary Lindsay Testimonial Fund, the University, Edinburgh.—*The Mechanics Magazine.*

JUSTICE KEOGH'S JUDGMENT.

(*Times*, June 21)

Future antiquarians and students of bygone manners will feel much indebted to the House of Commons of 1872 for having printed *in extenso* the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh in the case of the Galway Election. A more lively commentary on Irish nature, a more trustworthy guide to Irish political history, is hardly to be found. The Judge photographs with what we feel to be marvellous accuracy the West of Ireland, its nobility, landlords, prelates, priests, and people; more than all, he photographs himself and the order to which he belongs. We vividly realize the man, the audience which he addresses, the society of which they both form part, and we finish the perusal of the document convinced that it gives us a better picture of Galway than could be produced by the most consummate master of fiction.

The abstracts of the Judgment which have been hitherto published give, if not an erroneous, at least an inadequate notion of it. Of course, they could not bring before the reader the train of historical narrative and continuous argument which pervades it, and they did, moreover, cull from it the most striking pieces of invective, and, by placing these together without intervening matter, give an appearance of greater vehemence and acrimony than the original possesses. The Judgment, in fact, gives quite a different impression when read as it was delivered. It has faults, but those which at first seemed to dominate it take a milder form. The descriptions of the electioneering priests, and the spirited rhetoric with which they are chastised, lose their incongruity when they fall into their places in the narrative of the Galway campaign. All the bitter and contemptuous expressions which the Judge has used with respect to the offenders have been carefully noted down, without the context, and held up to public odium in Ireland; but when we read the successive passages of evidence which irritated the Judge into the use of each phrase, we feel that his indignation is justified and that his vocabulary is defensible even though unusual. The trial of the petition lasted seven weeks, and the Judgment is of enormous length. It fills fifty closely printed octavo pages, and several hours would be needed to peruse it carefully. It would be useless to pretend that this voluminous treatment of the subject was necessary. Mr. Justice Keogh could have said all that was requisite to justify his decision in a much smaller space. The quantity and novelty of evidence no doubt lead a conscientious Judge into prolixity, but Mr. Justice Keogh is diffuse and rhetorical, as if the influence of the subject and the listeners had overpowered his judicial training; he is declamatory, sentimental, patriotic, pious; he quotes poetry, both vernacular and classic; he tells anecdotes, he makes complimentary allusions to all sorts of people, living and dead, from Cromwell to O'Connell, the Galway landlords, and the Connaught Bar. At times he verges on the jocular, as when he suggests that Ireland, having lost all her manufactures of paper, cannot be responsible for the extreme badness of the material on which the *Tuam News* is printed. These eccentricities may surprise English readers accustomed to the very dignified ways of Lincoln's Inn and Westminster Hall. They will be made the most of by the Judge's adversaries in Ireland. But it is fair to remark that this rhetorical and discursive style is by no means foreign to the Irish Bench, and that the Judges of the last generation as a rule, and more than one of the Judges of our own time, have been remarkable for a vivacity of utterance which has gained them a imiration rather than obloquy. If Mr. Justice Keogh had not attacked a powerful fraternity and run counter to popular prejudices, his countrymen would have found nothing unusual or exceptionable in his judicial style.

We have the less desire to criticize it because we feel that on all essential points his Judgment is able, honest, and just. Now that we have before us the full account of this most scandalous business, we become sensible of the evils to which Irish society is tending, and we honour the Judge whose energy and acuteness have brought them clearly to light and whose courage has denounced them. When we hear of priestly meetings under Archiepiscopal patronage to inveigh against the Judge, when we are told of his being personally calumniated in one place and burnt in effigy in another, when, week after week, the "National" journals rail at him with insatiate malignity, the same reflection always presents itself—"how useful the Galway Judgment is likely to prove." "It is only truth that stings," says the French proverb, and when we find a political party furious under rebuke or criticism, we may be sure that they have been hard hit. The animosity with which the Judge is assailed springs from the consciousness that he spoke the feelings of educated Catholic laymen, and that many share in his vehement because long suppressed indignation. Can there be a doubt of the political subjection which the priesthood, if unchecked, would impose on that class? The Judgment makes clear how from the beginning to the end the Galway priests assumed the right to dispose of the seat at the pleasure of their order. At a previous election Captain Nolan had retired at the request of the Archbishop of Tuam, whom he calls "the great prelate of the West." When Captain Nolan comes forward again, bishops and priests are pledged from the first to procure his return. Conclaves of priests met and passed Resolutions to support Nolan. Each priest, then, in his individual capacity, became an electioneering agent, bringing to bear all his influence in this world and all his supposed influence in the next to force his parishioners to vote for Nolan and to abandon Trench. Of the two kinds of influence the temporal seems to have been, after all, the more powerful and the more effectively worked. Social excommunication, the contempt, the hatred, perhaps the vengeance of his own class, were the terrors held up before the imagination of the voter. The priests would make him an outcast and a vagabond in his own home and among his own people. The electors were told that if they did not vote for Nolan it would be said of them, "A curse upon the slaves who sold their faith and country." "Every Catholic is a recreant and a renegade who would support Captain Trench," said one priest. "Sir Thomas Burke is a liar," said another; "he has unfolded the blood-stained banner of extermination." "I hope no layman will be more merciful than the priests," said Father Conway. At one meeting it was declared that "the landlords should be hung up by the heels, not by the head, if they even ask their tenants' votes." One priest harangued his congregation as follows:—"If the agents of Trench come among you, hunt them from you like devils." "Better for those who have horses that the horses should have their legs cut from under them than that they should hire them to Trench." "Trench's money would melt like the froth of the sea." "He would brand them as traitors for ten generations if they did anything for Trench."

When this was the preaching the practice may be easily imagined. Mr. Cruice, a Roman Catholic gentleman, relates, "I was started like a hare, and got with the peril of my life, through the streets of Tuam." Trench's voters had to fight their way to the poll, though supported by a military force against the infuriated multitude. Indeed, a tenth part of the evidence would be enough to render any election void. Well might the Judge proclaim that what passed was not merely "priestly dictation," but the most astounding attempt at ecclesiastical tyranny which the whole history of priestly intolerance presents.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF FRANCE.

The *Economist* refers to remarks by M. Michel Chevalier who is now contributing to the *Presse* articles on financial and economic subjects, on the omission by the Government, in the Budget of 1873, of all mention of the future obligations which will have to be met, and endeavours to fill up this void, challenging the Government to rectify his figures if incorrect. The Budget of Liquidation, he estimates, will be found eventually to amount to one milliard, which sum, borrowed at the rate of the loan of 1871, will entail an annual charge of 69 millions; the loan of three milliards for the payment of the Prussian indemnity will, if borrowed on the same conditions, cost 208 millions in place of the 150 millions now paid to the Germans as interest; therefore an additional 58 millions will be required. There is next the guaranteed interest to the railway, which must be eventually provided for, although the State has for the present ceased to pay it, leaving the companies to raise the amount by issues of bonds, the interest and amortisation of which it takes to its charge. This expedient cannot, however, be continued, as the charge recurs every year, and a further sum of 32 millions will be required. Those three items make a sum of 159 millions required in addition to the 120 millions set down in the Budget of 1873 as remaining to be voted. M. Michel Chevalier next refers to the forced circulation and the advance of 1,530 millions the Treasury is authorized to obtain from the Bank, and remarks that in the most difficult circumstances the advances made by the Bank of England to the Government, exclusive of the Treasury account, never amounted to one-tenth of that sum, while during the war of the First Empire, when the Bank of England enjoyed the privilege of a forced currency, the amount never reached a fourth of 2,800 millions. He, therefore, thinks that it would be advisable in the case of M. Bartholony's plan of increasing the future loan by 800 millions to reimburse a part of the debt to the Bank; for this another annual charge of 55 millions would be required, making a total of 334 millions of fresh taxes annually. It is a miracle, he says, that a forced currency, practised in an heard-of proportions, should have not produced a greater depreciation than is already witnessed; but to count on the continuation of so extraordinary a phenomenon would be an act of folly, for any accident which should alarm the public imagination would be sufficient to bring to the ground the fragile edifice of this paper circulation.

A Warning.—Some curious experiments have, according to the *Matin*, been made by a doctor of Montpellier to ascertain the effects of wine, brandy, and absinthe on fowls. Any doubts which may have been entertained as to the diminution of the birds to adopt intemperate habits were speedily dispelled, for they took to dram-drinking with evident delight, and many an old cock in the chicken house proved himself quite capable of consuming his bottle a day. It was found necessary at last to limit the allowance of wine and spirits for each bird to six cubic centimètres of alcohol, or from 12 to 15 of wine daily. The result was that they lost flesh rapidly, more especially those who drank absinthe. Two months of absinthe drinking was found sufficient to kill the strongest cock he has. The fowls who indulged in brandy alone lasted, however, four months and a half; while the winebibbers survived for ten months. It was not only their health which was affected by alcohol; their personal appearance underwent an extraordinary change. An immense development of cocks' crests took place. The crests, it is stated, increased to four times their original size, and assumed a hue of unnatural brightness—probably on the same principle that the noses of confirmed drunkards become preternaturally large and red. It is doubtful whether man is justified in trying experiments in drunkenness with the dumb creation merely with the view of ascertaining how far he may himself venture to get drunk with impunity; but having proceeded thus far, he may as well go a step further, and by the introduction of the teapot into the henhouse find out whether there is any ground for the suspicion entertained in some quarters as to the innocent properties of tea. A few experiments also in "late hours" might be made with advantage at the same time. A party of carefully selected cocks and hens might be allowed to mingle in the festivities of the London season, returning to their roosts at the hour when they usually commence to cackle and crow. It would possibly be found that one week of "political reunions," concerts, balls, and crushes would be as disastrous in its effects as two months of absinthe drinking.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF JUNE 22.

A Fashionable Lady's Full Dress—Much the reverse.

OUT OF SORTS.

Her numerous friends and admirers will be glad to hear that Mrs. Malaprop is better. She has been inconvenienced lately by an affection of the diagram.

VARIATION ON ROCHEFOUCAULD.

There is something singularly delightful to us in the growing infirmities of our oldest friends, notwithstanding that their age may be the same as our own.

HAPPY THOUGHT—DIVISION OF LABOUR.

"A—look here, Miss Bonamy! S'pose *you* look at the pictures, while *I* confine my attention to the catalogue! Get through the job in half the time, you know!"

ADVICE TO OLD MISERS.

"Do you wish," said Mr. Hunkes, "that your loss should be sincerely mourned by your surviving relations? Then leave all your property, Sir, to somebody else."

PEANS OF SHAM PRIESTS.

"A triumph," the Ritualists shouting are heard,
"The late Privy Council's decision has been."
It leaves them free, truly, to say what's absurd,
But doesn't allow them to say what they mean.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

Militia Guard ("turning out," and in chorus)—"Please sir, r'member the guard, sir!!!"

[Exeunt Quex's Officers in speechless horror, more convinced than ever that "the Service is going to the——" &c.]

THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

Working-Man—"Ain't you going to send that boy of yours to school, Bill?"

Bill—"O, will I? He went one day, and when he came home he told me it was repr'ensible to get drunk! Think I'll have p'rental feelin's outraged, an' all this week an' 'oly union of 'ome 'flection broken up by swells teachin' of him? Come an' stan' a pint!!"

A PRECIOUS DEFINITION.

The best Paste—"Jewell's apology."

THE "MEN OF BUSINESS."

Columbia—"Ah, dear! If *your* man of business had only been less mealy-mouthed——"

Britannia—"Yes, dear! And if *your* man of business had only been less—ahem!—'smart!' we should have settled the matter pleasantly enough!"

INVINCIBLE IMBECILITY.

Perhaps the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council judged rightly in declining to condemn the Rev. Mr. Bennett for the use of language which could not be said to contradict any one of the Thirty-nine Articles, simply because it was unintelligible. It is, however, to be wished that the Archbishop of Canterbury and his colleagues had shown the Romanesque Ritualists that they would stand no nonsense.

MUSIC AT HOME.

Lady of Discrimination—"*Thank* you, Mr. Chanticleer, for that most *charming* song!"

Amateur Barytone (much pleased)—"Yes—pooty thing—Arthur Sullivan, you know."

Lady of Discrimination—"Yes! Have you ever heard Mr. Santley sing it?"

Amateur Barytone—"N—No!"

Lady of Discrimination (ineffably).—"Ah!!!"

[*Amateur Barytone retires, extinguished.*

GREAT REJOICINGS.

Preparations are being rapidly pushed on for celebrating, at the proper time, with banquets, speeches, odes, fireworks, volunteers, newspaper articles, special trains, processions, school children, Mayors and Corporations, and, it is hoped, Royal personages, the following interesting and important historical jubilees, anniversaries, centenaries, and millenaries:—

Foundation of the Saxon Heptarchy.
Completion of King Arthur's Round Table. Special Ode for the occasion by the Poet Laureate.)
Landing of William the Conqueror. (Great gathering of the descendants of all the people who came over with him.)
Birthday of Hengist and Horsa.
First introduction of toba cco into England.
Destruction of the Spanish Armada.
Defeat of the Danes.
Overthrow of the Picts and Scots.
Queen Boadicea's Wedding-Day.

WHAT IS ALWAYS GOING ON.

The Weather.
The Pope.
The Publicans.
Strikes.
Jobs.
Ireland.
The American Claims.
Dr. Livingstone.
An international something or other.
Extraordinary decision of one of "the great unpaid."
The Claimant.
An infallible specific for rheumatism, hydrophobia, seasickness, toothache, or neuralgia.
A great exhibition.
A big subscription.
An inauguration.
A millenary, centenary, anniversary, or jubilee.
A new Daily Paper.
Another English Opera Company.
Reform of the Corporation of London.
Women